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DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The Democratic Republicans of New York have recently held a State Convention at which they re-nominated for Governor, Wm. L. Marcy. The following is an extract from the address of the Convention. It contains sound doctrine and will richly repay the trouble of its perusal.

After a period of forty-seven years, we find the attention of political parties in our country directed to the same great question on which Jefferson and Hamilton differed, and which formed the dividing line between republicans and federalists, at the first organization of parties after the adoption of the federal constitution. The same motives which induced Alexander Hamilton to favor the chartering of a bank of ten millions in 1791, have induced Henry Clay to propose a bank of fifty millions in 1838. And the same regard for the constitution and the permanent interests and lasting good of the great mass of the people, which prompted Mr. Jefferson to oppose the chartering of the first Bank of the U. S. has influenced Mr Van Buren in the position taken by him against a Bank of the United States, and in favor of an Independent Treasury.

In the severe conflicts between the Democracy and the Aristocracy for a period of forty years, the money power of the country, exercised through the agency of the Bank of the United States, has, in some form or other, been brought out as the antagonist of democratic principles; and much of the bitterness of these conflicts may be traced to this influence.

If an Independent Treasury had been established and continued in operation, in the safe simple and constitutional mode which was adopted in establishing the Mint, we should have been shielded from the corrupt influences which have attended the operations of the Bank of the United States, in its struggle to keep political power in the hands of the aristocracy, in a country where the people are essentially democratic, and under a constitution equally so, when strictly construed and faithfully administered.

The first Secretary of the Treasury was a member of the convention which framed the constitution, and his course at that time shows that he desired to give a more permanent character to the executive and the branch of the legislature, than was acceptable to the advocates of republicanism in that body. Having been unsuccessful in his endeavors to make the federal government as strong as he desired, and believing that the constitution left too much power in the states and in the hands of the people, he seems to have made it his first business in the organization of the government, to devise plans to fortify what he no doubt believed to be the weak points in the system, and to secure to it by construction, a power which had been denied to it on a direct application to the framers of the constitution in the convention.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself did not conceal his views in relation to the use of the Bank as a political machine; but in his report in 1791, in favor of such an institution, with a frankness which does not belong to the present generation who adhere to his federal principles, he distinctly avowed, that "such a Bank is not a mere matter of private property, but a POLITICAL MACHINE of the highest importance to the state." And that the Bank was used as a political machine, and always in favor to the Aristocracy and against the Democracy, we have the testimony of Mr. Jefferson, after condemning the Bank as unconstitutional and as an engine dangerous to free principles, he distinctly refers to an Independent Treasury for the safe keeping and management of the public funds.

After looking dispassionately into the history of the origin and operations of the first Bank of the United States, and the distinct organization into democratic and federal parties, to which the establishment of that institution essentially contributed; and after recurring to the conflicts which have agitated the country for the last ten years; who can doubt that the principles which lie at the foundation of the present contest, are identical with those which occasioned the first division of parties after the adoption of the constitution; and who can doubt that the doctrines contended for by Jackson and Van Buren, are identical with the broad democratic principles which in 1801 placed in the Presidential chair the author of the original declaration of democratic liberty in 1776?

The operations of the second Bank of the United States, for the last ten years, are familiar to the electors of this State. The contractions and expansions, the panics and pressures, produced by this institution during General Jackson's administration, and the efforts of its trustees to debase the circulating medium by issuing the notes of an expired charter, and more recently to prevent a resumption of specie payments and the restoration of a sound currency—need only to be alluded to, to call fourth the condemnation of every friend of honest principles and fair dealing. The loan by the Bank of the United States of about two millions and a half of dollars to members of Congress from 1826 to 1834, as shown by Mr. Tyler's report to the senate of the United States in 1834, exhibits the dangerous influence which such an institution might exercise to obtain a deposite of the people's money, by parcelling out a small per centage of it, to their representatives; and the application of several hundred thousand dollars by the bank to win over presses to its side, and to pay for printing speeches against the administration, clearly proves that all the functions which the author of the first United States Bank intended to give to it as a "POLITICAL MACHINE" have been most fully exercised by the second bank. And although the charter from congress expired in 1836, the capital of thirty-five millions is kept together under a charter from the state of Pennsylania; and the interferance of this institution with the legislation of other states and the politics of the Union, is in no respect diminished by the loss of its national charter, as is shown by the letter of its President against the resumption of specie payments in May last.

After making a show of favoring the State Bank deposite system, as a resting place for the public funds, or to use his own language as a "half way house,, between the Independent Treasury and the favorite fiscal agent of the bank party, Mr. Clay brought forward in the senate of the United States a plan for a bank of fifty millions of dollars to be chartered by congress and located in the city of New York. The confidential counsellor of Mr. Biddle, and the candidate of the moneyed aristocracy for the Presidency, thus spreads his banner to the breeze and inscribes on it A BANK OF FIFTY MILLIONS, as his great and leading measures of policy.

The distinct issue, therefore, between the Democracy and the Moneyed Aristocracy, is, whether we shall have an *Independent Treasury*, under the control of the laws of Congress or a FIFTY MILLION BANK, to control the government and defy its laws: Whether the public revenue shall be kept by officers chosen by the people, according to the forms of the constitution, until required for pulic use; or whether it shall be kept by officers chosn by a Bank, and loaned out for the benefit of its stockholders.

The casting vote given by George Clinton in the senate, against the recharter of the first bank of the United States—and the removal of the deposites from and the vote against the recharter of the second bank by Gen. Jackson,—were only branches of the great question now at issue, whether the money power or the democracy shall rule. The recommendation of Mr Van Buren, for a total separation of the government from the banks as its fiscal agents, covers the whole ground, and is the great measure which in the language of Jefferson. will effectually "bring the government back to its republican track," and place it on the firm foundations of the constitution.

The presses which are under the influence of the moneyed power, and the advocates of that party in Congress, have been unwearied in their efforts to excite prejudice against the measures proposed by the President for the safe keeping of the public money. The leanding objections urged against the Independent Treasury.

1. The insecurity of the public funds.

2. The control which might be exercised over the money by the Executive.

In relation to the first objection, the operations of the U. S. Mint afford a fair test and a conclusive answer. In 1792, an act was passed for establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the U. S." The law provieded for the erection of a building, with suitable guards for the security of the money which might from time to time be deposited in the mint, and authority was given the President to appoint a director, treasurer, and such other officers as were necessary for coining money. These officers are required to take an oath and give bonds. The assayer receives and receipts for the metals, and delivers them to the chief coiner. The treasurer receives the money from the chief coiner and delivers it to the owner. During a period of forty five years, there have been received, coined and paid out at the mint seventy three millions of dollars, without any loss to the government or the people.

The bill for an Independent Treasury which passed the senate, provided for making this same mint one of the principal depositories of the public money. Can there be a doubt in the mind of any one, that the money would be secure, and at all times ready to meet the public demands on it, it deposited in this sub-treasury?

The officers of the mint have not only performed all the duties which would devolve on sub-treasurers in relation to the safe keeping of the public money, but the director of the mint has discharged with with faithfulness, the very delicate and responsible duty of regulating the proportions of gold and silver and alloy, according to the standard prescribed by law for the coin.

When all these important duties have been satisfactorily performed for nearly half a century by the officers of the mint, what reason is there to believe that there can be any hazard in relying on the bonds and official obligations of public revenue? The Bank of the United States or other banks might with as much propriety claim that bankers alone should be entrusted with the management of coining money, and keeping and paying it out, as that they should have the custody and use of the public revenue.

In regard to the second objection to the plan of an Independent Treasury, viz: the control which it might give to the Executive over the money, it is believed to be entirely fallacious.—No complaint has ever been made that the power of appointing officers of the mint and furnishing them with money to coin, gave to the Executive any great influence or dangerous power. Whether the money of the people is deposited in the mint, in a sub-treasury, or in a bank, the President cannot draw a dollar of it, in either case, without an appropriation by congress and a treasury warrant, made out acording to law in such manner as to carry out the objects of the appropriation. The sub-treasurer would be deterred by his oath, his bond and the severe penalties of the law, from using or allowing any person to use a dollar of the public money.

The Independent Treasury plan in fact breaks up entirely the influence which the executive might exercise by means of depositing the money in a national or in State Banks. The officers of a deposite bank might make loans to the Executive, or his Secretaries, or to members of Congress, and find an equivalent in Executive and legislative favors; and even in a Committee of Congress, should desire an investigation in regard to such abuses, the Bank officers could with impunity, as has been made manifest to the Nation in a memorable instance, shut the door against such inquisitorial proceedings. The organization of the mint and the sub-treasuries effectually prevents any loans of the public money, and therefore leaves no room for official tampering with it directly or indirectly.

In connection with the establishment of an Independent Treasury it should be borne in mind that the policy of the administration is to bring down and keep down the income of the government to the measure of its expenditures. A very brief consideration of this subject will show its importance. For more than twenty years preceding 1834, the General Government had never been in possession of a surplus revenue. From 1812 to 1815 its income, which was to a very considerable extent derived from loans, was absorbed by the expenditures of the war with Great Britain, and after the termination of that contest, the balance of income, after paying the expenses of administering the government, was regularly applied to the payment of the national debt. In 1834 this debt was completely discharged, and the public revenues from that moment began to accumulate in the State Banks. If the Bank of the United States instead of the State Banks had been the depository of the public moneys from 1834 to 1837, the result would have been nearly the same that we have witnessed. They would have been used for banking purposes, and thus, by entering into the channels of business, would have furnished ready and potent means for speculation and rash adventure, and brought on the same revulsion from which the country is now recovering.

The Independent Treasury plan is wisely calculated to guard against the recurrence of these evils. It may not be possible by the wisest legislation to confine the national income to the amount required for national purposes, but it may be made the interest of all to attain that end. If the revenue tends to accumulate, the effect of such accumulation, the money being unused, will be to correct itself by checking the excess of commercial operations from which it is principally derived. If the revenue so accumulated were to be employed as it has been heretofore for banking purposes, by loans and discounts, the business men of the country would have a direct interest in increasing such accumulation, as money would thus be made plentiful, and they would be the borrowers of it.

So far their interest is averse to that of the great body of the people, whose true interest it is that not a dollar shall be drawn from their pockets, directly or indirectly, beyond the amount necessary to meet the expenses of administering the government. But if the revenues of the government, when collected, are not to be used for banking purposes, or loaned in any other form, the interests of business men becomes identical with that of all other classes of the community. They cannot be benefitted, but must suffer by an accumulation of these revenues, unless they can borrow them for business purposes. Thus two of the most important effects of the Independent Treasury plan will be to check accumulation of the public revenue, and to make it the interest of the whole community to reduce and keep down the income of the government to the standard of its expenditure. Recent and severe experience has shown us the danger of drawing from the people in the shape of a revenue a large amount of money, and throwing it into active employment as banking capital. Let us learn wisdom from our sufferings, and endeavor to guard against a recurrence of the same state of things, by contributing our efforts to the success of the measure which was recommended by the President.

It has been alleged that Mr. Van Buren is hostile to, and wishes to destroy the State banks. His opponents have not, and they cannot show a single act of his which goes to support this charge.

When the banks which had the custody of the public money, disqualified themselves by the suspension of specie-payments, from acting as the legal agents of the government under the law of Congress, the President, in view of the great evils which had been produced by using the public money for banking purposes, through the agency of either a national or state bank, and which had resulted in a catastrophe that left the government without the means of paying the legal demands on the Treasury, when there was over twenty millions of dollars standing to its credit on the books of the deposite banks; considered it his duty to recommend an Independent Treasury for the safe keeping of the public money, as the best mode of protecting the people and the government from the repitition of the evils which had proved so disastrous to both. In doing this he was influenced by a desire honestly and faithfully to discharge his duty to his country, and in no degree by a wish to destroy the State banks, or in any respect to interfere with their legitimate action.

Instead of doing an act which might embarrass the deposite banks, the administration adopted the expedient of issuing Treasury notes to meet the current demands of the Treasury, and gave an extension of from 9 to 12 months to such banks as stood in need of the indulgence, to an amount of about five millions and a half of dollars. And the payment of about six millions of dollars more, which was due to the Treasury on the bonds of merchants was also extended for nine months beyond the ordinary period of credit under former laws.

It is a remarkable incident in the political history of the times, that the administration has been denounced by its opponents, and charged with intending to destroy the merchants and the banks, by the recommendations of the President, and the proceedings of Congress at the very session at which the acts alluded to in favor of these interests were passed.

The suspension of specie payments by all the banks in the Union, in May, 1837, holding as they did the whole amount of the public money, and exercising an unlimited control over the currency of the country, could not fail to be peculiarly embarrassing to the general administration. While the government gave a liberal extension on the merchants's bonds, and the deposites in the banks, the executive adhered rigidly to the requirements of the laws in regard to the subsequent collections of the revenue. The use of irredeemable paper was prohibited in all the operations of the government; and in the excitement of the moment this simple discharge of duty was tortured into a determination on the part of the administration, to uproot the State banks and destroy credit.

On a candid review of the acts of the President, the provisions of the law which were obligatory on him, and the influence of his measures on the immediate interests of the great mass of the people, by aiding in the restoration of a sound currency, it is believed that every fair minded person will find much to approve and nothing to condemn.

The law of Congress usually denominated the deposite law, and which passed in 1836, required the doposite banks to pay the drafts of the Treasury in specie on demand. And the act passed at the same session making appropriation for the payment of revolutionary pensioners, provides expressly that "no bank note shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or the Post Office Department," unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, and which shall not be equaivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him."

At the time the banks suspended specie payments, these provisions were in full force, and the President was bound by his official obligations, to see that these laws were faithfully executed. In this condition of things, what course could have been adopted by the Executive, other than that which was pursued, of discontinuing the use of such irredeemable paper and such banks as depositories of the public money, as were expressly prohibited by law? And yet this discharge of an imperative duty called forth the severest censures from the opponents of the Executive, and while some of the federalists of Boston were endeavoring to embody public opinion against the orders of the Post Master General, others in that city and New York were in favor of establishing an "independent" mail between Boston and the principal Atlantic cities.

And here it may be well to inquire what the effect would have upon the currency of the country, and the early resumption of specie payments, if the President had yielded to the pressure at the moment of suspension, and had disregarded the law and given currency to irredeemable paper, by receiving it for public dues? If by exercising a discretion beyond the law, the executive had relinquished the specie standard which it established, and had stamped irredeemable notes with the credit of the national government, what check would there have been to a continued expansion by all the banks, and who would have raised a standard under which the friends of resumption could have rallied? With the Bank of the United States arrayed against the resumption of specie payments, it required not only the firmness of purpose which the general government displayed, but all the resources and energy of the government and the banks of this State to restore and maintain a sound currency.

And it is a matter of congratulation to the friends of democratic principles that the resumption of specie payments by the banks of this state not only without the aid of a Bank of the United States, but in defiance of such an institution, has effectually removed the impression which extensively prevailed before, that the mechinery and power of a Bank of the United States were indispensable to effect a return to specie payments after a suspension. It has done more than this; it has demonstrated that an honest and fearless discharge of duty of the part of the banks of a single state will carry along with it such a moral force, as to compel others of greater capital even against the will of those who manage them, to "go and do likewise."

The measures of the administration will tend to give stability to credit, and in no respect to weaken or distroy it. It is only that show of credit which is blown up by the use of false pretenses, and which has occasioned such wide spread ruin to regulate business, that the administration will not contribute to uphold. It is not the fair and legitimate use of credit, but the abuse of it, which the measures of the President are calculated to interfere with.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

BY PRESIDENT WAYLAND.

[CONCLUDED.]

But it may be said, granting all this, yet Congress *has* a right to abolish slavery in the *District of Columbia*. Here we are, therefore, *responsible*, and of course *under obligations*.—Let us proceed and calmly examine the question.

I grant that the unrestricted legislative control over the District of Columbia, has been ceded to the United States. I grant that Congress has the same power over the District, as the Legislature of the several States have over their own States respectively. They have, therefore, the *power* to abolish slavery within that District.

Nay, I am willing to go farther. I am willing to allow that Congress has a *right* to abolish slavery in the District. By right, I mean that they have the *power*, and that *no legal obstacle* exists to the exercise of that power.—There is nothing in the *Constitution* to forbid it. There is nothing in the *act of cession* to forbid it. There is nothing in the constitution and laws of the States which does, or which can forbid it. The cession to Congress was absolute and unrestricted. On these points, I am disposed to raise no question whatever.

But it is always to be remembered, that it is *one* thing to say that a man has a *right* to do a particular act, and a very *different thing* to say that it *is right* and just for him to do that particular act. The *right* to do the act may be absolute, but the fitness, and propriety, and justice of *exercising* that right, may be *conditional*.—A man has a right to exact the personal labor of his wife, and also of his children during their minority, that is, he may do it, and there is no law to prevent it, nay, in doing it the law will protect him from interference. But the *justice* of his *exercising* this right is certainly conditional. He may do it justly, if it be necessary for their common support. But, it surely would be an attrocious violation of justice, if he should live in indolence and splendor, and demand that they should do this; yet he might plead that he had a right to do thus, and nobody could gainsay it. A father has a *right* to turn his children out of doors when they become of age, and it may; under some circumstances, be exercised with propriety; but this by no means proves that it would be *right* for parents always to do so. A parent worth an independent fortune, has a *right* to bind out his child as an apprentice, to the most loathsome and degrading occupation; but is this a right which it is fit, and proper, and just, at all times, to exercise?

It is manifest, then, that, granting a right to exist, in the signification above given, the question still remains, is it right, fit, and proper and just, to be *exercised?* In other words, altho' we have the *right* to do it, yet would it be right

and just for us to do it? This is really the point on which it seems to me the whole question hangs.

I ask, then, in the first place, what is the *object* of the act of abolition? It is ultimate within itself? Is it merely because, as citizens of the United States, we are opposed to slavery in any territory over which we exercise jurisdiction? Or, is it for the sake of something ulterior, that is, for creating such a state of things in the slaveholding States, that the citizens of those States will be obliged, whether they approve of it or not, to abolish slavery? In so far as this latter is the object, I think it unconstitutional; because we have, by the spirit of the compact, bound ourselves to leave it to their own *free will*. That free will, we have no right, either by ourselves or others, to control, and we have no right to use our power either of one kind or another, for this purpose. I think, therefore, we have no right to exercise the power which we possess for the accomplishment of this object.

I ask, in the next place, was the power over the District of Columbia, ceded to Congress, *for this purpose?* Did Maryland and Virginia ever anticipate that, without their consent, this use could be made of it? Did the Southern States, generally, when they became parties to this contract, suppose that this power would be claimed and used by Congress? I think that all these questions must be answered in the negative. If so, the right has in fact, been conditionally given. It is a thing *out of the contract*, so far as the *animus* of both parties was concerned. If it be so although it may be granted by the *letter*, it is not granted by the *spirit* of the instrument, and the right cannot without the consent of the other party, be justly and honorably exercised. If I make a contract with my neighbor, and by the *letter* of that contract obtain a power to do some act, which power he never intended to convey, I cannot, as an honorable man, avail myself of it. To do so is an act of knavery, and every man of sound principles would so consider it.

Now, if it be so, it matters not what may be the *purpose*, for the sake of which we propose to take an unfair advantage. I have no more right to impose upon my neighbor, when I intend to use the proceeds of my trickery for purposes of benevolence, than when I intend to use them for the purpose of usury. The real question is, is it right for me to interpret the contract in this manner? If it be, I may so interpret it, let me do what I will with the gain. If it be not right, I may not interpret it, let my intention be what it may, in regard to the proceeds.

That it would not be right for us thus to interpret the contract, I think may be clearly shown by the results of an extension of the principle contended for. It must be granted that the power to *abolish* and the power to *establish*, are the same. Now, Congress possesses precisely the same power over navy yards, fortifications, arsenals, &c. belonging to the general government, that it possesses over the District of Columbia. Many of these have been ceded to the U. States, by the free States, and are still embosomed within them. Congress has precisely the same right to abolish or establish slavery in all these, as it has to abolish or to establish it in the District. But would it be a just, fit and proper exercise of this right, were Congress to *establish* slavery in all these little portions of territory? Were *such* a thing attempted, I ask any candid man, whether we should not at once, exclaim that *this power was never conferred for this purpose;* and that the contract could not be thus interpreted, without over-reaching and trickery! Now, I do not see that any principle is involved in the one case that is not involved in the other. I say, therefore, that, although the power is conferred by the *letter* of the contract, it is not conferred by the *spirit;* and, therefore, we cannot use it *honorably;* that is, we cannot use it *at all*.

But if the right to use this power be contingent it may be asked, when will the contingency arise, in which we can rightfully use it? I answer, it may arise in several ways. First, whenever the Southern States *agree to it*, it will be proper to use it. Secondly, whenever Maryland and Virginia, or either of them shall abolish slavery, it will, I think, be perfectly right to use it. The history of slavery, in this country, shows, that the line of demarkation between slave and free labor, has an irresistible tendency to move southward. Right has a natural power over wrong, and the advantages which it confers on all parties, tend, of themselves, to extend its boundaries. Maryland but for untoward reasons, to which I will not here allude, would, by this time, I believe, have nearly freed herself from the evils of slavery. There can be no reason why Congress should oppose *any obstacle* to the *natural course of events*, in respect to this or any other change of opinion. Whenever the District would have become free if it had remained a part of the States, by which it was originally ceded, then it will be not only right, but the duty of Congress, to abolish slavery. Then we can abolish it without any infringement of right, and then, the whole country, both north and south must rejoice in the act.

While I hold these opinions, however, I beg leave to remark, that I entertain no light conceptions of the evil of slavery in general, or of slavery in the District of Columbia in particular. I would not own a slave "for all the gold that sinews bought and sold, have ever earned." No, blood has curdled, as I have heard the atrocious wrongs committed in the very District itself, under the eyes of calm, unconcerned persons, who have related them to me. I never have seen them myself, for I have never been in Washington. I have felt a stain like a wound," when foreigners have taunted me with the fact, that the seat of government of this free people is the great slave market of the country. But deep and degrading as is that stain, I will bear with patience, rather than wipe it off by an act of injustice, treachery or dishonor. And more than this, were I a southern, as I am a northern man, I never would consent, as a man of honor, to hold my fellow citizens committed to a system which, whether truly or falsely, they feel to be a notion of disgrace. In the spirit of frankness and disinterestedness, which always has marked the southern character, I would say, "We prefer this system, and we are willing to bear the reproach of it. We receive benefit, and we believe innocent benefit, from it. But you have no interest in it, and we will not expose you to reproach, nor hold you to this contract, since it is repugnant to your moral sentiments." Were I a southern, as I am a northern man, I would myself *propose* the abolition in the District. It is but a small matter in itself, but it is an act, which could only emanate from a noble and patriotic spirit.

And were the subject presented in this light, I do believe that the south is equal to the occasion. I know their cavalier contempt of danger. I know their enthusiastic attachment to personal right. I know also, their ardent love of country, and that it is with them, a point of honor to be *foremost* in making any sacrifice for the public good. If their right on this subject were freely conceded, and the question put upon its true ground of concession to the honest, although they may think it the misguided, moral feeling of the north, I cannot believe that they would hesitate to obey the dictates of an enlarged and disinterested patriotism. When two courses of conduct are before them, I believe them truly capable of appreciating the dignity of choosing the more noble. It is not natural to them gratuitously to inflict pain upon an associate, especially upon a fellow citizen. This is a pain which need not to be inflicted. I am sure the noblest course that could be taken, would be, for them magnanimously to offer to bid it cease forever.

I appeal, therefore, and I do it with confidence, to the patriotism of the South. I declare that, as a citizen of the United States, I am grieved that the soil in which I have with them a common right of ownership, should have become an universal slave market; that that soil should be polluted with prisons, constructed for the express purpose of collecting together human beings for exportation; and that a regular line of slave ships should sail from the harbors of the District. I have never had anything to do with slaves. I derive no benefit from it, yet I am obliged to bear the pain of being a party to what, in my conscience, I disapprove. Yet, while I thus declare myself deeply grieved, I will respect the rights of the South to the very last tittle, in letter and in spirit. But, while I thus respect the rights of my Southern brethren, I surely may ask, that they may respect my *feelings*, in return. The action in this case must come from them. I therefore call upon them to come forward, with the nobleness of which I know them to be capable, and of their own accord remove the cause of grief. I say nothing of consequences, for be these what they may, as well as I can look them calmly in the face, I ask them to make this offering of the altar of frank, generous, fraternal patriotism. It will be a sacrifice in the eyes of men, and well it should be in the sight of God. And then, and then only, I believe I may also call upon all the true friends of man of the North, I solemnly promise, that when it shall be our turn to make a similar offering, we will not be outdone by them when they have done their utmost.

A few words more, and I have done with this part of the subject. There seems to me a dangerous disposition on both sides, whenever the question of slavery is agitated, to press upon the limit of the constitution to the utmost. At the North, I have no doubt that the subject of slavery has been discussed in a manner incidentally at variance with constitutional liberty of speech and of the press. On the other hand, at the South, it has been held, that the discussion of this subject, in *all measures*, and in any *spirit*, was to be *forbidden*. The right of petition has, I doubt not, been abused; it has been introduced into petitions which it were no constitutional right to be introduced, and petitions have been multiplied, for the sake of effect, in such numbers as to threaten to overwhelm other subject of discussion. On the other hand, this has been met with measures, which seem to me at variance with the very existence of the right of petition. Every one must see that wrong on one side, is no justification of wrong on the other. Passion is never decorous; least of all, in legislators. Patience and forbearance, calm adherence to Right, will, in the end, come off the most successfully.—There is surely no greater wisdom to be manifested in any controversy, than to hold an opponent always in the wrong.

And lastly, as it respects the annexation of Texas. That the annexation of Texas will extend the system of slavery, I presume there can be no doubt, nor can there be any doubt, that, by so doing, it will alter materially the balance which exists, between the slaveholding and free States. Yet this is not an argument which I would use, as an *American citizen*, against slavery, in the view of the constitution in existence; and the system has a right to whatever *accidental* advantages may, from the pursuit of the honest and wise policy of the country accrue to it. On the other hand, as this is entirely a *legal* institution, I do not see how *honorable* men can urge a *national* measure *for this reason*. The same principle which precludes the North from *opposing* it, also, as it seems to me, precludes the South from *urging* it. It should therefore be decided on grounds of political statesmanship.

If it be left to these grounds, it seems to me that there can be but little doubt as to our course. We need not additional *strength*, and it would be the annexation of Texas could not, I believe. The evils are known and I can contemplate both, and there are strong constitutional objections against it. The South has always contended *strongly*, and I think *truly*, against the use of *doubtful* constructional power. The fair thing on the subject is, that the annexationists should *cede* to the act its *extremely doubtful* constitutional *rights* to the act in question, for the sake of peace. If the South, then, for the sake of conciliation, for which she has always contended; and for a conflict for fifty years, by forbearing her rights, even when they seem clear to them, even when they are denied by those who are willing to take advantage of their forbearance to encroach on their interests. This is the only way in which we can increase the practical power of the constitution. Let it be preserved as it is strengthened, we shall be united, happy and invincible.

II. We have now cleared our way through the question, in order to ascertain our duty on its merits. It only remains that we consider our duty in respect to slavery, setting aside constitutional questions.

When we look upon it in this view, we are to consider it, in general, just as we should consider slavery in the West Indies or South America, or in any other part of the world. The principal, if not the only difference, is that it is an evil existing in our own neighborhood, and a wrong done by our friends and acquaintances; by men who would be more likely to listen to argument and motive from us, from home than any one else; and, therefore, for these reasons, we are especially called upon to attempt its removal.

In this, as in any case, therefore, we are under the common obligation to make known to our fellow men, that truth which we believe to be conducive to their happiness, and to the happiness of man in general. In much as this is a question of particular duty, our appeal is to be made, to the understanding and conscience of those whom we desire to convince. Inasmuch as the only reason which renders it obligatory on us to endeavor to convince them, is the general obligation of love to man, it is of the utmost importance for us to conduct the discussion, that it shall be not only apparent, but incontrovertible, that this is our only motive. Inasmuch as we are endeavoring to convince our fellow men that *they* are chargeable with a violation of the rights of others, we should, in all our intercourse, set them an example of the most delicate regard to *their* rights. He will surely labor with very little success, in the propagation of truth, who commences his efforts by offering a falsehood.—And he will labor with as little success in establishing the violation of right, when that effort is an act of injustice.

We are bound, then, I apprehend, in all our efforts on this subject, most scrupulously to avoid all arguments which could be justly construed into an attempt to interfere with the rights of the South. We have a right to attempt to change Southern opinions on this question and to show the matter, by argument, that it is the duty to liberate his slave. But we have no right to take any measures of which the natural tendency is to excite the slaves to insubordination or to a servile war. We have a right to change the property of the master by *argument*, but we have no right either to effect man by our own physical force to change it, or to excite others, persons thus to effect him. I have only spoken of the question of *right* to do the act, and not at all of the *practical result* of the act. It may be well, that a general insurrection of the South would end, in the direct extermination of the colored population.

Now, sir, can I perceive the utility of a span of northern, still less, for the sake of excited discussion at the South, but for the sake of exciting a deeper feeling in the people at the North. The only subject which can be supposed to result from the measure, is the increase of abolition societies. If this is a measure, to which, with all respect to some, with which even I have no sympathy, inasmuch as it is a question over which I have no control, be the main duty, I deny myself to multiply votes, on this question, cannot but be in the minds of the South the suspicion that we interpret the constitution in this way merely that it is a pretence to interfere with our constitutional rights. The least suspicion of this nature, from the sincerity of the other motives of our opponents, will make our very appeal to reason and feelings a mockery and insult to positive contempt. And even so far as I have been able to observe, such has been the effect of the system of affiliated abolition societies.—They have already become the tools of designing politicians. They have raised a violent agitation, without producing any definite results of constitutionally accomplishing their object. In the mean time, the combinations on the one side, always particular combinations on the other, they have called out the feelings of the South. They have, for the present, at least, rendered any open and calm discussion of this subject in the Southern States nearly impossible.—They have thrown, finally, the hands of the slave in many very serious, if not fatal ways, a few years since, they were free. Had they been left to the South, they have rendered the servitude of the enslaved vastly more rigorous than it ever was before. While, therefore, I would speak with respect to the motives of some of my fellow citizens who are enlisted in abolition societies, (the political intermeddlers both small and great always excepted,) I must come to the conclusion that their efforts must be unwisely directed, or else they would have led to a more salutary result.

And again. Suppose we abjure all unkindness, and speak only in the spirit of love, it is yet to be ascertained that we are only held responsible for reading the truth before men.—They have a right to do like whether they will hear it or not. They have a right to make errors, as we have to make mistakes. If error they will run over us, the responsibility is not our fault. We have a right to enforce our instructions upon them, either by persuasion, or by lectures, or by the mail. If they still determine to go on, in what we believe to be wrong, we must leave the case to God, who is perfectly capable of vindicating his own laws, and overruling human actions for the edification of men. If they will not hear us in this life, then God does not require us to do our responsibility in the case is over. We must retire and leave the case in his hands, and turn our attention to the doing of good in some other way.

But I do not believe that there is any danger of such a result. Before the present measures were adopted, discussion on the subject of slavery was common at the South. It has since been treated, any where, with great boldness. There is not a few years since, a public meeting in the Virginia House of Delegates, and it was done without offence. When the present excitements have passed away, there is no reason why it should not be treated in the same manner again. The Quakers have always borne their testimony, firmly and decidedly against slavery, both by precept and example, and have never taken offence at the freedom, while on the contrary, they have been treated with great respect. They have boldly declared their views on this subject. It is time to touch to declare that they are always heard my arguments candidly and kindly, and have never taken offence at the freedom, while on the contrary, they have been treated with great respect. They have boldly declared their views on this subject. It is time to touch to declare that they are always heard my arguments candidly and kindly, and have never taken offence at the freedom, while on it might be, which existed between me. I do not, therefore, believe that any honorable obstacle exists to [illegible] on this subject. By conducting the discussion [illegible] and charity, I feel confident [illegible]

From the North American and Gazette.

ENGLISH FEELING TOWARDS AMERICA

It must be gratifying to Americans to know, that, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon them by their travellers, by the tirades of English travelers who yearly infest this country, there are men in the great "under land" who are disposed to accord to them the credit they deserve. We, as one of the "universal Yankee nation," have never been disposed to complain, where our real faults have been inadvertent upon, nor to deny that we possess them in as great abundance as any other nation; but we have felt a degree towards the English character in the tender and unpolished manner which many of their public men have, for some past, given us reason to use. It is evident now, that we receive an honest greeting from John Bull without qualification. But what we feel more to our point, and think that Jonathan *is his son*, he is a universal favorite the moment in which he "sets the leading strings," and says, "God bless you," from the very bottom of his soul. The reverse in Australia Steam Navigation fails fair to increase our feeling, both on the old young and young, and may [illegible] to entire [illegible] relations between them. We find evidences of this in an article in the London Quarterly Review, entitled "Australia Steam Navigation," from which we extract the following:—

"Thirty years ago Fulton, after various [illegible] Mr. Melvill's experiments on the Forth and Clyde Canal, exercised in nearly similar [illegible] on the river Hudson, between New York and Albany, a distance of about 150 miles. Less speed was only on certain miles the [illegible] but now accomplished it has been to the unbelieving and jeering crowds on the [illegible] who witnessed the commencement of the project, when they were compelled to look [illegible] its execution! We have heard it lately stated, that of the two members of a family [illegible] New York from its three [illegible] Albany and the other [illegible] by sailing packet—and, even [illegible] on the voyage, the passage to [illegible] accomplished in the same [illegible] that is the 'commercial metropolis' [illegible] of the new world and the Legislative Capital of the same State. Mr. Pease (in 1837) [illegible] forty-three steam boats belonging to the port of New York. Our own enquiries may be more recent, and a year or two is a matter of some moment in these matters, especially in America, where the whole aspect of their kaleidoscope society changes as it were at a jerk, since while the bulk of the [illegible] obstacles to describe it is going to press; we should not set down about sixty steamboats for New York. A daily journal from that busy empire one, now before us, speaks of the starting of some two or a dozen for Albany, at the same hour, and of an equal number [illegible] while crossing the water in various other directions; most of them, be it considered, boats that may well be called 'floating palaces.'—And again, looking to the interior of that country—a country that would seem almost to have been made for steam boat navigation, even more than [illegible] communication are [illegible] extraordinary, and [illegible] energy, and art, making it would seem, their power to [illegible] marches, their "progresses"—

[illegible] all but life,
[illegible] they race,
[illegible] across the map;

every where, rejoicingly rushing on, as if, with all their flying flags and noisy engines of speed, themselves to celebrate the advent of that civilization which they do so much to extend. There are now about 40 steamboats on Lake Erie alone. On the Mississippi waters, where 20 years since, there was no such a thing as a regular *line* known, there are now 500 boats at the smallest calculation; we have indeed seen the number raised twice as high."

Our neighbors in the Provinces might feel their pride a little hurt, if their self-conceit would allow them to *stoop* so much as to notice the following:

"Not only does America occupy the Western Hemisphere by herself, while all other continents are pitched against her in one, but on that side civilization has yet made so little progress, (since she is literally *new*, that the 'United States of America' must vie with some physically assumed to be 'America' at large, according to the phraseology usual amongst us."

Speaking of the arrival of the Wilds and Great Western at New York, and the revolution thereby commenced in the intercourse between Europe and America, the writer says,

"The Americans themselves, not more in the consequences of their exploits over the first thought of the effects of it, than in the [illegible] of the united [illegible] and of the style in which it was executed through, seem to have been very much otherwise exerted to feel their wonted disgust at appearing to be over taken by surprise in matters of practical adventure. Nay rather, we believe the honor of their native land must so far of their own (for we have already hinted that, although Jonathan has a good, unyielding family pride of a [illegible] and that—partly, perhaps, to prove himself a [illegible] is never easy in some [illegible] *may safely else,*) they quite forget [illegible] in their pride."

In alluding to the New York ships which ply between New York and the several English Ports, he says,

"From the very high and well-deserved reputation of the 'Liners'—the most perfect conveyance of the kind, and the greatest advance in marine construction ever known up to the year of 1838—it is perhaps a conclusion [illegible] that a passage between France or England and the United States is one of those points which might be counted on as known for a tolerable well-ascertained period of time, as the two countries and [illegible] to be subjected in the course of it, or for the contrary arrangement."

PERILS AND DECEPTION OF TRADE.—(From Mr. Dana's new volume of Sermons.)—But the peril of business specifically so considered, and I ask, if there is not [illegible] for the admonition on this point, of every [illegible] and lady teacher of the age? What means, if there is not, that eternal distinction, of trade, that is ever putting on fair appearances and false pretences—of the buyer when he says, it is cheap, it is [illegible] but when he is gone his way boasteth—of the seller, who is always exhibiting the best samples, and fair but false samples of what he has to sell of the seller, I say, who to use the language of another, "if he is tying up a bundle of quills, will place several in the centre, of not half the value of the rest, and then sends for a hundred [illegible] with a fair outside, in proportion as may fabricate to the world? These practices, that I have fallen into the regular course of the business of many. All men expect them, and therefore you may say that nobody is deceived. But deception is [illegible] Is [illegible] these things done? What is not by its nature? The seller himself is sweetest tick. He may stand acquitted of [illegible] in the moral [illegible] of worldly traffic [illegible] with disbelief, and [illegible] But [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

It may (perhaps we should say, we *know it well.*) seem superfluous for us to preface a word to what follows; but we shall risk the charge at this time, and ask, 'Is the practice, which is here condemned in such glowing language, common among us?' Let every one, whose eye meets this, ask himself: 'Do I countenance wickedness in high places?' And let him remember that, if he does knowingly, a portion of the guilt, which attaches to him whom he there countenances, falls upon himself; and that for the wretchedness, which ever follows in its train, he is in a measure, responsible.

We often subscribe to a sentiment, nay, we speak eloquently upon it, where its application is remote, and it involves no personal sacrifice; but let a direct application to a cherished habit or a long continued practice, be made, and too often our eye perceives not the light of truth, our ear is closed against the voice of reason and despite of the 'still, small voice of conscience,' we yet persist in our wicked course.

FREEDOM OF OPINION.

BY DEWEY.

I know of but one thing safe in the universe, and that is truth. And I know of but one way to truth for an individual mind, and that is, unfettered thought. And I know of but one path for the multitude to truth, and that is through freely expressed. Make of truth itself an idol of slavery, and guard it but with a mysterious shrine; bind thought as a victim upon it; and let the passions of the prejudiced multitude minister fuel; and you sacrifice upon the accursed altar, the hopes of the world!

Why is it, is fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society, is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and intelligent scrutiny of society?—There is reproach enough poured upon the drunkenness, debauchery, and dishonesty, of the poor men. The poor people who go to him can speak plainly—ay, very plainly of his evil ways. Why is it then, that fashionable vice is able to lord up its head, and sometimes to occupy the front ranks of society? It is because respectable persons, of hesitating and compromising virtue, keep it in countenance. It is because there is nobody to speak plainly in cases like these. And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influence of these unjust and pusillanimous compromises? I tell you never. So long as vice is suffered to be fashionable—so long as men only condemn it when clothed in rags, there will never be any radical improvement. You may multiply Temperance Societies, and Moral Reform Societies; you may pile up statute books of law against gambling and dishonesty; but so long as the timid homages of the few, and honored are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be all in vain. So long will it be felt, that the voice of the world is not against the sinner, but against the sinner's garb. And so long every weapon of association, and every form of office, will be but a missile together against the leviathan, that is wallowing in the low marshes and stagnant pools of society.

The Waltham correspondent of the Boston Courier, gives the average temperature of the summer at 70, 65—that of last year, 65 48. He says:—

We have now reached the close of one of the most delightful seasons that ever gladdened with its benignant smiles the hearts of New-Englanders. The heat indeed has been great; but not greater than necessary to bring to maturity all the various productions of the earth. For a wonderful season, there had not been a sufficient degree of warmth to mature the fruit, and give to it their natural lusciousness and perfection.—Hay had almost entirely failed—corn as useless, with grapes, peaches, &c.; while the crops of rye were generally heavy with the golden ear. The year hence will be one such scarcely. Every thing which the earth may produced, will be perfect after its kind, and in the greatest abundance.—Owing to the drought in July, the crops of early planted potatoes and corn will not be so abundant as might have been anticipated; still, it is believed, there will be an ample supply for domestic consumption. The copious rains which fell during the month of August, proved highly beneficial to vegetation, and in a great measure restored to the fields their former verdure, so that the face of the earth now appears enclothed in verdant beauty, and the little hills rejoice on every side. Remarkable as the summer has been for great, constant, and long continued heat, it has been still more remarkable for thunder and lightning, exhibited in their most terrific, terrible, and spirit-stirring grandeur. Probably there has not occurred in one summer, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, so many awfully grand displays of electricity, as in the one just past. I find, on examining my journal, that in the course of the summer there have been not less than 19 days on which this has distinguished, viz: in June, the 11th 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 22d and 23th; In July, the 5th, 10th, 11th, 20th, 25th and 29th; in August, the 5th, 6th, 16th, 24th, 25th 30th; and likewise to day, making 20. On nearly as many other days, lightning and thunder occurred, of which no note is taken in this account. Last year seven days only were remarkable for thunder and lightning, and the year before not one during the summer.

Passionate Obstinacy.—A woman by the name of Phillips, residing at Newport, England, has recently given a most remarkable instance of unbridled passion when her will was opposed by her husband. She wished to attend a fashionable fair given for the benefit of a new church. Her husband thought she was wanted at home to look after her domestic affairs, and objected. Upon which she swore, that if he did not allow her to go she would immediately chop off her finger. The threat was of course treated with contempt, but strange to say, she carried her intention into effect, and no sooner was one off than a second shared the same fate; when, with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "here's go at the hand." The hatchet, the instrument used, immediatly fell just below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendons, but without injuring the bone. A surgeon was sent for, and the woman was destined to undergo a second infliction, by having the stumps of both fingers amputated, and her mutilated hand was dressed. After the operation was performed she told the surgeon she was sorry to lose her fingers, but she would do the same thing again, if her husband put any restraint on her inclinations! What a devil!—

Boston Transcript.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 9, 1838.

Our friends who visited the Mechanics' Fair at Portland, returned highly pleased with the exhibition.—From all that we can learn, it must have been beautiful, instructive, and interesting. In such a there is strength and in the association of those engaged in similar pursuits, the desire of excellence is strengthened by competition, and just merit is encouraged by the praise and rewards bestowed upon the productions of talents and skill.—Associations are made known—the ties of brotherhood are drawn closer, and all are made to feel, more sensibly, our common privileges and mutual dependance. We hope this is but the first of a series of exhibitions which shall rouse our mechanics to renewed exertions—elevate their standard of excellence, and be the pride and ornament of our State.

The Harvest. After an unusually warm and delightful summer, our farmers have been blest with a favorable season for gathering in their crops. During the past month the weather has been mild—much of it very warm. The fruits have been delayed until about every thing was beyond injury. Those who have planted corn have had an abundant return. The wheat crop is good—perhaps not quite equal to that of last year, but we think the large quantity sown will make the product superior to any former year. Oats are said to be good and abundant. All that we have conversed with acknowledge that their crop of potatoes have far exceeded their expectations. Taking all things together, we have had great crops, and, for all the farmer has to spare, he finds a ready market and high prices.

Is this the distress which our political opponents have been predicting would soon reach the farmers and make them feel the want of a National Bank and a federal administration?

On Monday, the 1st inst., Nathaniel C. Ryerson a democrat, was elected Representative in the Hartford and Simsbury District, and Daniel Cruse, (Democrat) in Rockfield. The delegation from this County is now complete, consisting of fourteen democrats and two federalists.

In Hartford and Otis Hall, Hartford Plains, (Jud.) has been elected by three majority. Kent had about eighty in the same town.

A Democratic State Convention has recently been held in Massachusetts, and Hon. Marcus Morton was nominated for Governor, and Theodore Sedgwick for Lieut. Governor. Three hundred and ninety-seven delegates were present. A very able and spirited address was reported by Gayton P. Osgood, which is deserving of the attentive perusal of every democrat in the country. We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers as soon as we can find room. The topics it contains are deserving of attentive consideration. The Spartan band of democrats in Massachusetts, have not one jot of character forgotten or principle sacrificed. They fight against overwhelming odds of numbers, but they deserve success for the soundness of their cause and the manly spirit with which they conduct the fight.

From the Augusta Age.

FEDERAL CIRCULAR. The following is a copy of a Federal Circular sent into every town in the State, just before the late election. Its sole object was to perpetuate a mischievous and fatal fraud upon all those who could be duped by its false glare of assurance, or elevated into a belief of its electioneering statements and wicked misrepresentations by the imposing station of the names affixed to it. Another object to be accomplished by it was, the perfection and completion of the most infamous, elaborate, and consummate organization which was ever adopted by any party to steal away the liberties of the people. We have published it because we wish our readers to see the evidence of the dangers from which we have so happily escaped. We hope they will peruse this remarkable document, and ponder upon it long and well. One cannot but start back in consternation at this revelation of the abyss upon the brink of which we were standing, and into which the least remissness would inevitably have plunged us. We were aware of the amazing exertions which the Federal party were using to the last of day to defeat us—we knew that they had compassed sea and land to make one proselyte, and we believed that they would move heaven and earth, if it were possible, to effect the overthrow of the Democratic party;—but we were not prepared to learn that men of character, men *professing* a decent regard for truth and the welfare of the State, and so far honored by their own party as to be selected as *leaders*, were thus burrowing under ground with instruments like this, and rankling men's opinions by such base and despicable falsehoods as they have here uttered, and that too with the secrecy and stealthiness which mark the prowlings of the thief or the cautious step of the midnight assassin, and which always betray a conscious need of a bad cause and a wicked purpose. We were not quite ready to believe that our State held within its bosom men so hostile to liberty, so ferocious in their love of tyranny, so audacious in their reckless pursuit of power, as even their own names to recommend a system of bullying and fighting at the polls, a piratical disfranchisment of our citizens by the overpowering influence of force and arms, as is obviously shadowed out in the advice "that a large portion of their active men should begin the region of the ballot box to *prevent (?)* such savage practices. But so it is. The evidence is before us; and it will be our fault if this develop[illegible] of the desperate manœuvres which the federalists have incorporated into their system of tactics, shall pass off without a salutary use. It shows us their weapons of war and their mode of attack. It proves that their leading men, their officers, those who have the entire control of the effective force of the party, are all alike, doing indiscriminate battle with falsehood as their panoply and a hollow show of confidence as their shield and buckler—that snares and stratagems are their favorite appliances, and their chief exploits are performed in ambuse and in the dark. Against this insidious and dishonorable foe we are hereby taught to be ever ready to contend. Never for a moment should we relapse into security, but rather be always on the watch.—Let no fair show of a cessation of hostilities in the least beguile us—for their truce is hollow, and hostility perpetual. Our only safety lies in a scrupulous observance of the truth "that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The intelligence from Maine is of the most grateful kind. The Democracy of that State have thronged to the polls and spoken with a voice which will reach to every corner of the land. In the most solemn and emphatic manner they have expressed their approbation of the scheme of an Independent Treasury. If at the previous elections they hesitated, it was because the subject was new, suddenly presented, and met with a clamor from its enemies which stunned and confused those whose minds were not already made up.

But the people of Maine have taken the question home with them; they have revolved it in their minds while guiding the plough in their fields; they have talked it over by their fireside; they have formed their judgment, and now they have pronounced it at the polls and recorded it in their public archives. We shall see the example followed elsewhere. A great and not distant triumph awaits the principle of the separation of Bank and State. We expect confidently to hear the expression of public opinion now given by Maine, speedily repeated in Pennsylvania, and in our own State, probably in New Jersey, and perhaps even in Maryland. We have often said that if any doctrine was ultimately destined to be popular, it was this of keeping the financial affairs of the nation uncomplicated with the agency of banks, and the events of almost every day are making good our prediction.

The first intelligence that we received from Maine related to the commercial districts, in which the change in our favor was, as might be expected, small. But the accounts which we received today bring returns from the districts inhabited almost entirely by the cultivators of the earth. A letter which came to hand this morning, says:

"The agricultural towns have done nobly.—The farmers have put in the ploughshare and TURNED THE FURROW EVEN DEEP."

Deep are the furrows which this hardy, honest, and sagacious class have turned in the soil and rich will be the harvest that shall wave over them.

MAINE ELECTION.

Our victory was celebrated at Lockport, N. Y., by a salute and a public meeting of our political friends. We extract the following from the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, Much as we anticipated from the democracy of Maine—they have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In a *Fair-field* fight, they have routed the combined forces of federalism, bankism, abolitionism, and all the *isms* that a ring streak and speckled opposition have brought into the field. Nobly have they led off with an example that we promise them shall be followed by the Empire State.

Resolved, That the Boundary line is at last run—the boundary line between Federalism and Democracy in Maine. Democracy has recovered a territory claimed and occupied by Federalism, for one short year of misrule and tyranny, and given the squatter, notice to quit.

Resolved, That the result of the recent election in Maine, adds another to the many proofs that the people of the United States are capable of self government: that the principles of democracy are well adapted to the genius of an intelligent and enlightened people; and increases our admiration of that self-regulating principle in our political institutions and form of government, which however much it may be depressed by extraneous circumstances, it will eventually restore itself with a power back and dash may be the clouds which may for a time obscure the political horizon, they cannot long abide the powerful influence of the sun of democracy.

COMMUNICATED.

One good turn deserves another.—Gov. Kent last year turned democratic office holders out and put in his own friends. The people have *turned him out*, and will serve all Feds in office the *same sass.*

The eclipse of the Sun, which so thrilled the "Old Portland," was not a federal victory. The old Democrat, who shines for all, came out the next morning bright as ever.

An old patriarch when pained by his comrades asked what evil he had done to merit it. We would ask what good thing has the Boston Atlas done that it should be abused by its federal friends.

The Bangor Whig just before the election advertised "*a large red cow*" as missing from the Loco Foco camp. The Democrat says that the cow has returned. We would advise the Whig to send John on a search after the "*Great Ox*"—he has strayed somewhere up Salt river.

"Figures dont lie,"—but federal *figures* of speech lie abominably.

A federal looser says the most cruel instance of proscription for opinion's sake is, the people of Maine turning Kent out of office because he was a fed.

The ruling passion strong in defeat—The conservatives have already commenced speculating in city lots on Salt river.

A down East fed bet two bottles of champagne against a course of Thomsonian medicine.—Title with defeat is worse than tartar emetic and jollop at the same time.

Loco Foco still haunts the imagination of the Old Portland. No wonder that it is regarded as an agent of destruction, since it has so completely used up the federal party. The seers of the opposition are terribly frightened by this spirit of their own conjuring.

There was enough of Whiggery in Maine last year to make a grease spot. The democrats have wiped it out clean.

Luther Severance's "*Voice*" circulates as well among the Tories in Nova Scotia now as before the election.

The Boston Feds say that Gen. Harrison can't run so well now as he did in the last war. He caught cold when he took to the swamp, and has suffered terribly with the *Rheumatis* ever since.

A good many of those who voted for Kent in the country towns are *sick* of their bargain.—Fairfield will *cure* them another year.

The Conservatives did not run their candidate against Fairfield or Kent, but against Scattering. They beat their opponent handsomely, and will let off a blunderbuss in honor of their great victory.

"*I now breathe deeper and clearer,*" said Daniel Webster after hearing from Maine and New York elections last year. Wonder if his respiration is not troubled by the latest news from "down east."

The victory in this State has filled the hearts of our friends in other States with joy. They vie with each other in bestowing the heartfelt encomiums on democratic Maine. There is more joy over the returning and repenting sinner than over those who have not erred. While we are glad to receive congratulations from our Democratic brethren in other States, we ask them to assist us in holding up the ark of Democracy—we will yield them back double joy on their own success.

The Boston Atlas is out on the federal merchants. They ought to feel grateful for abuse from such a source.—Eastern Argus.

From the Lamoine River Express.

FEDERAL LOGIC.

Well, what's the matter now, we enquired the other morning of a wrathy looking fellow, who stood looking over into his field, swearing and ripping in the worst way.

Matter, said he, matter enough I should think nigh'er.

But my dear sir, we said, soothingly, for the gentleman was evidently very patchily. What *is* it, though nothing *serious* eh?

Nothing *serious kay?* Look yonder! you can't see them taters nor nothin I'spose!

Why, yes, but what of it!

What er it! I tell ye there han't been a sprinklin' er rain this fortnight, an ever snitch on 'em's as dry's a husk!—

Well, of whom can you complain but Providence?

Providence! squinnie! You can't come the sucks on this child in that way. Providence! ho! ho! I'll tell you Mister it's the specie circ'lar—*that's* it!

But, pray sir how can the specie circular have any influence upon the crop?

How? Wasn't my corn all nubbins, and my horses as lean as a herrer, didn't my dog run mad, and my sheep all die with the grub when Gen'ral Jackson was President, and didn't he get the specie circ'lar and han't the little Magestun agreed to follow him hit or mis? I'll tell you Squire, I don't know what *you* think but I wish the devil had Van Buren, Silas Wright, Old Hick'ry, Amos Kindell and the whole litter of locus focus's—darn 'em! there an't no livin' with 'em, no how!

A good 'un.—A friend of ours was at Old Wells on Monday, to witness the way they do things at their elections down east, tells the following story. Three sailors had been up from Portland to Kittery, for the purpose of voting, and upon their return stopped at Wells. The people were anxious to hear the news, and crowded about the Jack Tars in large numbers, asking a multitude of questions, without waiting an answer to any one.

"And me hearties," said one of the sailors, a "real Paddy," is it the same of the vote yo'ed be after having?"

"Yes," ejaculated a dozen voices.

"The real facts?"

"Yes."

"Will then," said Pat, "you shall have the real facts and by St. Patrick, you shall. In cold facts, you could jist discover the head of Kent's coat tail: but in Kittery, the de'il a bit of 'im could you see!' Then Wing crater was gone entirely."—*Portsmouth News.*

Somebody down south advertises that he has taken up a *stray calf*. We didn't know that the editor of the St. Albans Messenger had run away.—L. R. Express.

Wonder what the federalists will say now—we asked a friend the other day, just after the result of the election in Maine was known.

Guess they will say as the boys did what went a fishing, was the reply.

Well, how was that?

Why, three boys up our way went out-a-fishing one day, when a thunder storm coming up, they put for a large hemlock tree a few rods from the brook, for shelter. Just before they reached the tree it was shivered into a thousand pieces by a stroke of lightning. The boys stopped aghast—at last one said to the nearest, "Sam can you pray?" No. "Bill can you?" No. "Nor I either, but *by hokey something must be done!*"—*Lamoille River Express.*

The Boston Post says—"A society has been formed for the purpose of coupling old maids and inveterate old bachelors." Heaven forfend! What a scratching and pulling there'll be in this quarter when they come to establish auxiliaries.—*N. H. Argus.*

You need'nt worry gentlemen. Don't believe you could hire an old maid upon arth to look at you through a smoked glass.

Lamoille River Express.

Which is the most perfect popular Government? "That," said Bias, "where the laws have no superior." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor. "That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested." "That," said Pittacus, "whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the base." "That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment." "That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators."—"But that," said Solon, "where an injury done to the meanest subject, is an insult upon the whole constitution."—Apothegms of the Ancients.

John Van Buren is in Europe, minding his own business we presume:—the federal papers are in an awful flurry about it.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., October 1st, 1838.

Brett Seneca	Meserve Mrs. John L.
Billings Dexter	Nelson Emmons
Bessee Elisha	Ramsdell Job 2.
Bennett James	Rawson Gilman E.
Emery Stephen 2.	Rawson G. B.
Gardner Sarah	Sturdevant Sam'l A.
Hill Lawson	Swett Israel
Hobart Elisha Jr.	Tompkins Betsey
King Erastus	Turner Adam
Knight Josiah J.	Wescott Clement
Knight Nathaniel	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

A Market for CASH!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICINES, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS,* which will be sold low for *CASH*, or *short* approved credit.

---At Cost---

WILL be sold a good assortment of *Miscellaneous Works*—to close a consignment.

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at bargains, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES,

Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Oven's with mouths, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS.

Boston Academy's Collection, National Church Harmony, and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

NOTICE!

THE subscriber would once more remind those indebted to him, whose notes or accounts have been one year standing, that they *MUST be settled.* IMMEDIATELY!!! FRANCIS BEMIS.

Oct 1, 1838. tf7

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, or Private sale, by license of the Court of Probate on Monday, the 29th day of October, next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Job Packard, in said Buckfield,—a certain piece of land, lying in said Buckfield, adjoining the land of said Job and the same of which Jonathan Packard, late of said Buckfield, died seized and possessed, and now the estate of his minor heirs, for whose benefit it is to be sold.

Also the said minors' interest in the Real Estate of which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the same.

SAM'L F. BROWN, Guardian.

Buckfield, Oct. 2, 1838. 3w7

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

PERES ELLIS,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJAMIN ELLIS.

Hartford, Sept. 19, 1838. 3w7

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling house of Job Prince, in said Turner, on the last Saturday of December and third Saturday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOB PRINCE,
ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.

Turner Sept. 22, 1838. tf7

NOTICE!

To Stone Masons.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the town of Oxford to receive proposals for, and superintend the building of a Bridge, the abutments of which are to be of Stone, and to be erected across the Little Androscoggin near Woodward's Mills, so called, give notice that they will be in session on the first day the ninth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at said Bridge, to exhibit plans and dimensions for said abutments, and to receive proposals, and to contract for the building the same. Persons wishing to contract may receive information respecting the stone of which it is to be built and the manner of doing the work by enquiring of J. S. Keith, Esq. who resides near the Bridge.

SAM'L CROCKETT,
JOHN GARDNER, Jr. } Committee.
J. S. KEITH,

Oxford, Sept. 22, 1838. 3w6

QUEEN VICTORIA. A few days ago several evil disposed persons who did not hesitate to declare, that on her Majesty's recent removal from Windsor, the household were employed the whole of Sunday, *by her Majesty's command* packing up. There is something very despicable in endeavoring to lower this Royal lady in the esteem of the serious portion of her subjects. We have heard the following anecdote from such good authority, that we venture to repeat it, and only request our readers to

——"Look upon this portrait,"

and then judge if it be like the other:

A Noble Lord, nor particularly remarkable for his observance of holy ordinances, arrived at Windsor, late one Saturday night. "I have brought down for your Majesty's inspection," he said, "some papers of importance, but as they must be gone into at length, I will not trouble your Majesty with them to night—but request your attention to them to-morrow morning." "To-morrow morning!" repented the Queen, "to-morrow is Sunday, my Lord!"—"but business of State, please your Majesty!"—"Must be attended to, I know," replied the Queen! "and as of course you could not come down earlier to night, I will, if those papers are of such vital importance, attend to the *after we come home from Church to-morrow morning.*"

To church went the Royal party: to church went the Noble Lord—and much to his surprise, the sermon was on "*Duties of the Sabbath!*"—"How did you Lordship like the sermon?" inquired the Queen." Very much, your Majesty," replied the Nobleman, with the best grace he could. "I will not conceal from you," said the Queen, "that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be better for it." The day passed without a single word "on the subject of the papers of importance—which must be gone into at length." His Lordship was—as he always is, graceful and entertaining, and to night, when her Majesty was about to withdraw, "to-morrow morning, my Lord," she said, "at any hour you please—as early as seven, if you like—we will go into those papers." His Lordship could not think of intruding at so early an hour on her Majesty—"nine would be quite time enough." "As they are of importance," said the Queen, "as they are of importance, my Lord, I would have attended to them earlier, but at nine be it." And at nine her Majesty was ready to receive the Nobleman, who had been taught a lesson on the duties of the Sabbath, it is to be hoped he will not quickly forget.

[Court Journal.

From the Eastern Republican.

OUR CROPS.

The fair promise of spring has been more than realized. The husbandman is everywhere reaping the rich reward of his toil. We have already accomplished what might well have been supposed would have been the labor of years. Taught wisdom by experience, and aided by a favorable season, Maine has this year produced bread stuffs enough for the subsistence of her population. Flour will still be imported, but a large amount of potatoes, wheat and oats will be sent to other States. Those who have taken the lead in bringing up the agricultural interest, are deserving of much credit. A foundation is now laid for the permanent prosperity of the State. No State is possessed of equal advantages with ours, and very few can boast of so rich a soil. The only possible objection that can be made to Maine as an agricultural State, is the climate, and this is rather an imaginary than a real one. Grain has always come to maturity in the cold seasons we have just passed, where it was sown early in the spring. All that is wanting to ensure a crop is to have the ground properly prepared in the fall, that the seed may be put in as soon as the snow is off. It is to be regretted that so many of our young men have gone to the west, when they have every inducement to remain at home—a rich soil, low prices for land, and a good market for their produce.

We have gained one most desirable point, and can now furnish bread for our own inhabitants, but we must not stop here. Maine is capable of supplying all New England with flour, and we must not rest until this is accomplished. Let farming become fashionable and honorable—let the people select their rulers from this class—let distinguished services as a cultivator of the soil be a passport to public favor, and the end is gained. The same capital and enterprise invested in agriculture, that the merchant employs, will for a series of ten years yield a greater profit, and men will not be disposed to risk the hazards of trade, when a more sure and more honorable path to wealth lies open to them.

"GNAWING A FILE." The Whig and Courier of the 22d inst. says:—

"At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Dover, in and for the County of Piscataquis, two loco foco Selectmen were indicted for receiving illegal votes. An indictment was also found at the same term of said Court against the Selectmen of the town of Shirley for the same offence.

If this matter is followed up as it should be, it will soon be shown what a dishonorable victory the locos have achieved, by bribery, corruption, double-voting and MONEY."

Yes—and this is the dying effort of expiring Federalism in Piscataquis. A Grand Jury of 16—twelve of whom, being just enough to file a bill, being federalists, present the Selectmen for giving too great an extent to the right of suffrage; and under what circumstances?—Why, a man lived in the town of Shirley when it was first incorporated, and ever since till within about two years, during which time he leaving his things at home with his relatives in Shirley had been absent to work by the month till within about 8 weeks of the election, when he returned and claimed the right to vote. The Selectmen admitted him upon the ground that his absence being for a temporary purpose, he had never lost his residence, and was, therefore, entitled to all the rights of citizenship in the town.

The case of Sebee was under somewhat similar circumstances. We understand that Mr. Blake of this city, counsel for the Selectmen, pressed for trial, and that he was ready to put the case to the jury without a witness on the part of the defence. But the County Attorney did not dare risk it, and asked a continuance—and this is what the Whig and Courier calls "following up as it should be, a dishonorable victory"—finding indictments that will not stand up alone—not even long enough to be knocked down. Go on gentleman!

Bangor Democrat.

It is pleasant to hear the Virginia Enquirer, rousing from all despondency, on the Maine election.—

Reaction—Victory in Maine. "All doubt is at an end." We have swept Maine by an overwhelming majority. What say the whigs now?—Is Van Buren to be so easily put down? Is Clay so certain of the sceptre? Are the whigs so sanguine about the establishment of a National Bank? All eyes have been fixed upon Maine. The result is glorious to the democrats. Whiggery reels under the blow, and will soon lie postrate. The people of this country will never consent to have a fifty million bank fastened around their neck for 50 or 30 years—they will never lay their liberties at the feet of such a latitudinarian as the champion of the bank. Maine has struck a strong blow; and it will resound in New York and Pennsylvania—maugre all the hopes and predictions of the whigs. The panic has passed—the pressure has abated—the reaction has commenced with resumption; and democracy will again rise with renovated vigor above the whigs, and the whig bank, and the whig candidate for the Presidency.

THE HUZZAS OF POSTERITY. A little boy near Hagerstown, in Maryland, was one day pointing out to me a copse of trees, as the place where Washington, at the head of the Virginia rangers, fought a battle long before the war of the revolution with some Indians, headed by the French from Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. The little fellow had some balls of lead which had been fired in the battle, chopped from the centre of the now massive and aged oaks. I saw the sunbeam of some moral emotion was in his eyes, and I asked him further of Washington, the brave youth who led the Virginians into that thicket when the war-whoop shook its boughs, and the rifle rung in its gloom.

His mind seemed to glance like lightning through the illustrious deeds of arms in which Washington had been engaged, and settled down at the closing scene of Yorktown. He told me of one circumstance only. Said he, "When the British troops were marched off their entrenchments to lay down their arms, Washington told the American army, "My boys let there be no insult over a conquered foe! when they lay down their arms don't huzza; *posterity will huzza for you.*"

I could have hugged the little boy to my bosom. Although he had not probably been able to read more than four years, yet his mind had drank deep in the moral greatness of the act of sparing the feelings of a fallen foe. I asked him what it was that Washington said that posterity would do? he quickly answered, *huzza.* "Huzza! then," said I; and he sent his clear, wild shout into the battle wood, and I shouted with him, "*Huzza for Washington!*"

COMING IT OVER THE "FIFTEEN GALLON" LAW. We understand that previous to the Division Muster at Dedham, (Mass.) a week or two since, a shrewd one hit upon the following novel expedient to evade the license law. He made application to the selectmen for license to exhibit a *striped pig* during the parade day, which was granted. He accordingly procured a pig, and with a brush painted some stripes on his back, and on muster morning he had a tent erected on the field, with due notice on the exterior, that a *striped pig* was to be seen within: price of admission, *six and a quarter cents.* The rate being so low, numerous visitors were induced to call upon his swinish majesty, and every one on coming out, appeared highly gratified with the kind and curteous reception he met with from the keeper of the remarkable pig, for each comer was treated to a glass of brandy and water, or gin, or whatever liquor, he might perfer, *without any extra charge.*

Some were so pleased that they were induced to take a second look at the animal, and were as kindly and liberally treated as at their first visit. At the last account the exhibitor was driving a brisk business, and was likely to make a profitable day's job to exhibiting his "striped pig."—Boston Gazette.

Good from Windham.—At the meeting for the choice of Representative yesterday in Windham, SARGENT SHAW, Esq. (Democratic) had 215 votes and was elected—Thomas Hawkes, (federal) had 187—Scattering 6.

Conscience is to the moral nature what common sense is to the intellectual. When it is lost, the victim of vice is a specimen of moral insanity.

Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (current) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and let us suppose the nerves from a part of our system, their healthy action disturbed upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nerves distributed from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, suicides, scandals, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of *Dr.* Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts twenty times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz:—decomposition and recomposition.

8th.—Recomposition is effected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring dissipated parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become defective through decomposition.

10th.—The more fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be returned to the blood, or find down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess these properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr. Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* these; there wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER STREET, *BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 11th, 1838. 3m32.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, will be sold at public Vendue on Wednesday the thirty-first day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty one cents, if so much there be, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of all the interest said Stevens had in the place on which he lived at the time of his decease at Rumford Point, and two Pews in the Meeting House at said Rumford Point, subject to the widows dower. Sold on the premises.

LYMAN RAWSON, Adm'r.

Rumford, Sept. 20, 1838. 3w6

EBENEZER P. FITZ,

Painter & Glazier,

PARIS HILL, MAINE.

TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married previous to 17**, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber would therefore inform those wishing to make application for the benefits of this Act.

JOSEPH G. COLE.

Paris, July, 1838. 4*

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having recommenced the Tailoring Business in Norway Village, respectfully tenders his thanks to his former patrons, and the public generally, for their custom heretofore, and solicits a share in future.

Garments made to order, and in the latest fashion, and warranted to fit.

Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway-Village, Aug. 14, 1838.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of October next at one o'clock A. M., all the real Estate whereof Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said County died seized, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased.

Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, containing one hundred acres, with a good house two Barns, and the usual and convenient out houses, and about one thousand cords of wood thereon. Also two acres adjoining, formerly a part of David Andrews farm—Also a farm in the North part of Paris, now occupied by Wadsworth, containing about one hundred acres with a small house and Barn thereon. Also two Pews in the North Paris Meeting House. Said sale will be on the homestead Farm in Woodstock, and terms then be made known. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will find it for their interest to attend. The sale will be final and clear of the incumbrance of the widows dower.

ANTIPAS DURELL.

Woodstock, Sept. 11, 1838. 3w5

LAST CALL!!!

THE subscribers once more would respectfully request all persons indebted to them by note or account to make payment *immediately*, to wit, before the tenth of October next, or the notes will be left with an Attorney for collection, unless special arrangements are made to the contrary.

ALFRED ANDREWS.
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Sept 18, 1838. 3

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

ARCHELAUS FULLER,

late of Norway in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-eighth day of August last past, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jonathan Swift in Norway, on the third Monday of November, 1838, and the third Mondays of January and February, 1839, from one o'clock P. M.

JONATHAN SWIFT, } Comrs.
JOHN WHITCOMB, }

Sept. 11, 1838. 3w6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of O. S. Coffrin in Waterford, on Wednesday the twenty fourth day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, All the right that Sumner Shaw of Waterford has to redeem an unincorporated tract of Land in the County of Oxford, called the Fryeburg Academy Grant, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a Maple tree standing on the North West corner of Albany, thence South 29 degrees East on said Albany west Line 508 rods to stake and stones, thence South 70 degrees West 338 rods, thence North 29 degrees West 510 rods to stake and stones, thence North 70 degrees East 338 rods to first mentioned bounds, containing by estimation 1021 acres be the same more or less. It being the same property that was apprized by John Barker, Silvn Rice, and Levi Brown, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1837, to William C. Winslow, Esq. For a more full description of said property reference to be had to the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 74, page 208.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dept. Sh'ff.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1838. 6*1

NOTICE.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE.
Augusta, August 27, 1838.

I HEREBY give notice, that all the Notes for Bounty on wheat, &c., held by the several Town agents of the State, bearing date March 12, 1838, payable March 12, 1839, will be paid on presentation at this office. The Treasurers of the respective Towns may forward their notes by mail or private conveyance for which checks will be remitted as follows, viz:—For the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford, on Portland.

For the Counties of Penobscot, Waldo, and Hancock, on Bangor.

For the Counties of Kennebec, Lincoln, and Somerset, on Augusta and Hallowell.

For the County of Washington, on Calais.

Further notice is hereby given, that all notes dated and payable as above, which have been deposited by the Towns, and are now held by individuals or corporations, will be paid in the month of October next, of which notice will be given hereafter.

J. B. CAHOON, Treasurer.

All the papers printed in this State, are requested to publish the above 3 weeks. 4

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford, held at Paris in said county, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1837, the said Commissioners ordered a tax on Township numbered Six in said county, for the repair of the Court road, so called, which passes over a part of said township, so that the same may be made safe and convenient for travellers, to wit—On the whole of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved for public uses, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty one Dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said county of Oxford on or before the first day of November next.—And that Alpheus Austin, of Byron in said county, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Record.

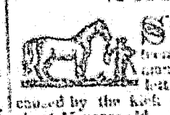
Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Paris, July 7, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless said assessment be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said office, and interest the charge, so much of said land will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder as will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next at ten of the clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said
3w51 County of Oxford

Stray Horse.



STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber near the bridge, a dark red Mare with red mane and tail, with a white spot on her left fore leg, supposed to have been caused by the kick of a horse. She is supposed to be about 15 years old. Whoever will return said horse or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded. JOHN PERRY.

Norway, Sept. 15, 1838. *3w4

NOTICE!!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any or either of two joint and several Notes of hand, given to David Pearse & Amasa Washburn, signed by Artemas Cushman, Jonathan Cushman and Foster Smith, dated November 21st, 1837, and payable, one in the month of October, and the other in the 1st month of January next following. Amount of both $1,040,00, as we have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same.

One of the above mentioned notes we think amounts to $70,00 and the other $55,00 and one of the same on interest, after six months.

ARTEMAS CUSHMAN.
JONATHAN CUSHMAN.
FOSTER SMITH.

Turner, Sept. 3, 1838. *3w 4

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will be re-opened on the 27th of August, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. *Particular attention will be given those intending to teach.*

N. B. Lectures will be given before the School by scientific gentlemen.

Board and Tuition, Masters $1.75, Misses $1,50 per week.

REFERENCE—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq. Uriah Holt, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq.

July 24, tf39

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, Polly B. Green, on my account, as she has left me without any provocation

JOSEPH H. JENKINS.

Kittery, Sept. 7, 1838. *3w4

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES,

Tailor & Draper,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms on Paris Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILITARY COATS and PANTS.

CUTTING done to order.

Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1838 tf 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has given his son Charles B Brooks his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; he will claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date

W. E. BROOKS.

Witness,—Otis Crocker.
Oxford, June 24, 1838 *49

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 18th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OTIS MILLETT, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. Those young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution. Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at the institution. The institution has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also, a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given, during the term, on different branches of study, by the instructor. Occasional lectures may be expected from different distinguished individuals, on education. Particular instruction will be given to qualify teachers for our primary schools.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Aug. 23, 1838.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the County of Oxford on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of Phineas Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a special Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of November next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy. Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

WILLIAM MORSE, Administrator of the estate of Nancy B. Mason, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eighteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH B. YOUNG,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MOSES YOUNG.

Livermore, Sept. 19, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC STRICTLAND.

Livermore, Sept. 19, 1838. 3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN EAMES,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EBEN. EAMES.

Bethel, Sept. 17, 1838. 3w6

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

ON the petition of Joseph Adams, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James H. Warrington late of Peru, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the seventh day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

MARY DOUGLAS, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James Douglas, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty seventh day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. on lands of the real estate of Benjamin Gould Jr. late of Carthage, formerly Oxford, now Franklin County, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars for paying the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one fourth part of lot of land No. 14 in the first Range in Weld. Said sale will be at my dwelling house in Carthage.

Dated at Carthage, Sept 8, 1838.

3w6 BENJAMIN GOULD, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance to a licence from the Court of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, at NELSON'S tavern, in Jay, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate that Eldridge Stearns, late of said Jay, deceased, died seized of, being Bridge lot, No. 16 in Range 12, in Jay, aforesaid,—containing 80 acres, more or less; said lot is of a good soil for cultivation, and a considerable part is under improvement,—it is situated on a good road, and will make a profitable FARM.

Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

REUBEN WRIGHT, } Administrator of said Estate.

Jay, Sept. 10, 1838. 3w6

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*